

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DR. KARL GRUBER IN NEW YORK. Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber arrived in New York on October 22 after a visit to Washington and an extended lecture trip through the South and the Middle West. During his ten-day stay in New York, Dr. Gruber visited a number of prominent personalities in American public life and in the United Nations, including Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York; Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations; Senator Warren Austin, Head of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations; John Foster Dulles, U.S. Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations; Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of Columbia University; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune. On October 24, the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, Dr. Gruber attended a special plenary session of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadows, in the course of which President Harry S. Truman delivered an address to the delegates and guests. On October 26, the Austrian Consul General, in his capacity as observer with the United Nations, gave a luncheon in honor of the Austrian Foreign Minister. Among those present were Ambassador Ernest Gross (U.S.), Sir Gladwyn Jebb (United Kingdom), Ambassador Chauvel (France), Mr. Jakob Malik (Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R.), Minister Mascia, the Italian observer with the United Nations, and Mr. Wagnière, Switzerland's observer. On the same day, Dr. Gruber attended a reception for the Austrian colony which was given in his honor by the Austrian Institute in New York. The next day he was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the U.S.-Austrian Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Joseph E. Ridder, publisher of the Journal of Commerce, spoke on the promotion of better trade relations between the United States and Austria. Foreign Minister Gruber's program in New York also included a series of lectures which he delivered at the Foreign Policy Association, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Overseas Press Club and Columbia University. On October 31, the Austrian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Gruber boarded the "Queen Mary" for their return trip to Austria.

AUSTRIAN MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AFTER ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE. Immediately after the report of the abortive attempt on President Truman's life had reached Austria, Federal President Dr. Karl Renner sent a telegram of sympathy to the President.

Upon the instructions of the Austrian Federal Government, Dr. Ludwig Kleinwächter, the Austrian Minister in Washington, requested the State Department to convey to President Harry S. Truman the deeply felt satisfaction of the Austrian Government that the loathsome attempt on his life had remained unsuccessful.

AFTER THE ABORTIVE COMMUNIST GENERAL STRIKE IN AUSTRIA. On October 20, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior announced that it had dismissed from service several ranking police officers who during the recent Communist putsch attempts sided with the rioters. Among those dismissed was Armand Frisch, member of the Communist Central Committee and Police Chief of Vienna's international sector. Following the collapse of the Communist strike attempt, the Austrian Federal Government addressed several notes to the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria in which it protested against the orders issued by some Soviet occupation authorities. These Austrian notes protested such Soviet interference as the withdrawal of Austrian police reinforcements ordered by local Soviet commanders during the recent strike riots and Soviet blocking of the removal of five Communist police chiefs in the Soviet zone on the ground that they had refused to obey the Austrian Government's orders during the recent riots. All of these protests were rejected by V.P. Sviridov, Soviet High Commissioner in Austria, as "without basis". On November 2, the United States Department of State backed the Austrian protest against continued Soviet interference in

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Austrian domestic affairs and accused the Soviet Union of a "flagrant violation" of the four-power Control Agreement of June 28, 1946. At the same time the State Department commended the Austrian Government for its courage in resisting "this unjustifiable intervention".

In a meeting on October 19, the Executive Committee of the Austrian Federation of Labor overrode a minority of two Communist votes and decided to expel from its ranks those union members who during the recent Communist riots had opposed the decisions of the Federation either by force or by inciting to force. Among those expelled from the Austrian Federation of Labor is Federal Councillor Fiala, the Communist Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS. On the occasion of United Nations Week, Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl spoke at a special celebration organized by the Austrian League for the United Nations at the University of Vienna. Speaking on the theme of "The United Nations and Austria", Dr. Figl said: "The custom to commemorate every year the establishment of the United Nations with appropriate ceremonies finds particular justification this year in the fact that a few months ago this international organization was able to give evidence for the first time of its practical effectiveness. It is not an expression of undue optimism when we say that the case of Korea may well be regarded as a turning point on the road to world peace. Austria considers it one of its most essential duties to make her youth receptive to the ideas of the United Nations and to steer its thinking clear of anything that might lead to the dangerous paths of nationalistic arrogance and contempt of other nations." The Austrian Chancellor took this occasion to address an urgent appeal to the conscience of those who are still not prepared to pave the way for Austrian freedom and thereby give the Austrian nation the opportunity to prove itself as an active member of the United Nations. "I appeal to the opinion of the world," the Chancellor literally said, "to put a quick end to the shameful situation of the military occupation of Austria which is a mockery of justice. In the name of the Austrian people I protest against Austria's being treated as a pawn which can be used at will and according to the fluctuations in the world political situation as an object of barter with which others obtain concessions and advantages that have nothing whatever to do with the interests of Austria. Austria has met all her obligations for the return of her freedom and sovereignty. Any accusation to the effect that we are still in debt can only be regarded by us as an apparent pretext for continuing to maintain the occupation in force."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY. The Austrian Socialist Party held its annual Convention in Graz from November 2nd to the 4th. Delegates from nine countries attended. In addition to reports on the party organizations and the Socialist parliamentary fraction, the agenda included three comprehensive policy statements on the Socialist program of the party in Austria. Minister of Communications and Nationalized Industries Karl Waldbrunner spoke on the mission of Socialism in the economic field, Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer on the defense of Democracy and Party Chairman Adolf Schaerf, who is also Vice Chancellor of Austria, on the relations of Austria with the rest of the world. Vice Chancellor Schaerf characterized the achievement of the State Treaty and the concomitant withdrawal of all foreign troops from Austria as the major goal of Austrian policy. He strongly denied the recent assertion made at Lake Success by Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky to the effect that the State Treaty could not be concluded because Austria had rearmed and because Fascist elements were holding high positions in the country. Dr. Schaerf invited Mr. Vishinsky to come to Austria and see for himself and on the spot that his information was not correct. "The fact that we are occupied by four Powers", Dr. Schaerf said, "deprives us today of the right to participate in defense alliances of any kind. But the helplessness and defenselessness in which we find ourselves prompts us, more than any other country, to look to international law and its representative organizations, above all to the United Nations, for the protection of our freedom. It is only the conscience of the world, as embodied in the United Nations, that can offer a small State effective protection".

Following Dr. Schaerf's policy statement the Socialist Party Convention unanimously adopted a resolution pledging that in the struggle for the freedom of the country against any foreign powers the Socialists

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of Austria would not weaken. The resolution also termed the occupation a crying injustice, a moral load and an unbearable economic burden. It said that the Socialist Party of Austria would try with all its might to secure for the country a full measure of freedom and protection by enlisting the aid of liberty-loving nations. The resolution concluded by confirming that Austria's Socialists fully realize that the defense of Democracy and the assertion of Austria's freedom could be attained only by a close cooperation with all free nations. It acknowledged such cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields and therefore requested the admission of Austria into the organizations of the United Nations.

After the Party Convention, the newly elected Executive Committee met in constituent session and elected Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf as Party Chairman, and Oskar Helmer, Minister of the Interior, Franz Jonas, Vienna City Councillor, and Gabriele Proft, Member of Parliament, as Deputy Chairmen.

NEW UNITED STATES ENVOY IN VIENNA. Walter J. Donnelly, new United States High Commissioner and Minister to Austria, presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Austria to Federal President Karl Renner on October 25. After his official visits to the Federal President, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the new U.S. Envoy held a press conference at which he declared that the amalgamation of the office of Minister and that of High Commissioner in a single individual introduced a new phase in Austrian-American relations. An important landmark on the road to full Austrian sovereignty had thus been reached. Mr. Donnelly added, however, that he fully realized that many more such landmarks would have to be passed. He said that although there was an awareness of the obstacles that would be placed in the way of this goal by certain elements, there was the determination to make headway. The change to a civil administration did not mean that the military responsibility of the United States troops in Austria would be reduced in any way. A reduction or a withdrawal of the American forces stationed in Austria would not take place as long as a State Treaty had not been concluded, Mr. Donnelly added. In the course of his press conference, the new U.S. High Commissioner pointed out the increasing significance of the cultural exchanges between Austria and the United States. In this connection, he mentioned the growing exchange of Austrian and American students, scholars, journalists and other professional men and women. Americans feel that they could gain much by a close cultural contact with Austria. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have admired the Austrian art treasures in the United States. Austrian artists and writers had long been greatly esteemed in the United States and Austrian music had filled the hearts of many generations of Americans with joy from coast to coast. "We Americans," Mr. Donnelly concluded, "regard Austria as a bastion of Western culture and as an important pillar in the European structure of free nations."

CHANCELLOR FIGL REPORTS ON HIS STATE VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA. On October 24, Chancellor Leopold Figl reported to the Austrian Council of Ministers on the outcome of the official visit of state he and Deputy Chancellor Adolf Schaerf made to the three Scandinavian countries in mid-October. He told the Cabinet that the visit had considerably strengthened the bonds of friendship with the countries of Scandinavia and had enabled him and Dr. Schaerf to establish valuable contacts with the leading personalities of these three countries. In Oslo, the Chancellor and Deputy Chancellor were received by King Haakon, and in Copenhagen by King Frederick IX. At the reception given in their honor by the Swedish Government, Prime Minister Erlander said that the people of Sweden had followed with sympathy and interest Austria's struggle for independence and her efforts at reconstruction, and that they had nothing but admiration for the loyalty of the Austrian workers, who placed their country above their special interests and only recently refused to support a general strike. Norway's Foreign Minister Halvard Lange, in a speech delivered in German, pointed to the mutual friendship which existed between Austria and Norway and stressed that both countries were outposts of the Western World. He said that the recent events in Austria had shown what that meant. But these events had also proven to the world that the Austrian people, under the leadership of their two great parties, had not lost their will for freedom in spite of the burdens imposed upon them by the four-power occupation. Norway

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had the highest regard for Austria's efforts to reconstruct her economy and her struggle to achieve full freedom and sovereignty. Dr. Lange said that his country was eagerly awaiting the day when Austria and Norway would also be able to work together within the United Nations. Denmark's Foreign Minister Gustaf Rasmussen spoke in a similar vein, paying particular tribute to Austria's contribution to European culture. He greeted the Austrian Chancellor and Deputy Chancellor as representatives of a country which, as the Scandinavian countries, held Democratic ideals and the belief in liberty, truth and justice in highest esteem.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS VIENNA. Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently visited Vienna on his way back home from the meeting of the European Council in Rome. He spent two days in Vienna at the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Leopold Figl. Mr. Lange's visit is the first return visit of a Scandinavian statesman after the recent trip to Scandinavia by the Austrian Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor.

AUSTRIA SIGNS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. Dr. Franz Matsch, Consul General of Austria, in his capacity of Austrian observer with the United Nations, has recently signed the following international agreements in Lake Success on behalf of the Austrian Government:

The Protocol of November 12th, 1947, amending the Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, concluded at Geneva on September 12, 1923; the Protocol of May 4, 1949, amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris on May 4, 1910; the protocol of May 4, 1949, amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on May 18, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on May 4, 1910; the Protocol of November 12, 1947, to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded at Geneva on September 30, 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on October 11, 1933.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA LEAVE POLITICAL PICTURE UNCHANGED.

Municipal elections were held on October 29 in 21 communities of Lower Austria (Russian Zone) and in the city of Innsbruck, Tyrol. The total vote in the 21 communities of Lower Austria was 5853 (as compared to 5560 votes cast in the last municipal elections on May 7th). Of these, 3125 (3106 on May 7th) went to the People's Party, 1553 (1772) to the Socialist Party and 78 (131) to the Communist Party. The distribution of seats was as follows: People's Party - 166 (143 on May 7th) and Socialist Party - 58 (74). The Communist Party lost the two seats they held. The rest of the seats went to splinter groups.

The municipal elections in Innsbruck brought only minor changes in the composition of the 40-man City Council. The Socialist Party and the Workers and Employees League of the People's Party lost one seat each, which went to the Free Innsbruck Citizens slate and the Leftist Bloc, respectively. The number of seats on the general ticket of the People's Party and of the Union of Independents remained unchanged. The combined ticket of the People's Party (General Ticket), Free Innsbruck Citizens and Workers and Employees League won 16 seats and therefore represents the strongest group within the City Council, which gives them the right to fill the position of Mayor.

TRIAL BY JURY TO BE REINTRODUCED IN AUSTRIA. Among the legislative proposals introduced by the Austrian Government at the present session of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies is a bill for the reintroduction of trial by jury, which was approved by the Cabinet at the end of September. The bill calls for the reintroduction of the jury system, which is a provision of the Austrian Constitution, as of January 1, 1951. According to the proposed law, all crimes which are punishable by more than a 10-year jail sentence will be subject to trial by jury. The projected legislation contains a number of basic reforms which were not contained in the old law on trial by jury. The new juries will no longer consist of 12 members; they will be composed of 8 members and 3 professional judges. When the jury system was formerly in force, jurors could decide only on the question of guilt but could not

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participate in the deliberations concerning the severity of the sentence. According to the new law, although they will, as in the past, be the sole judges of whether the defendant is guilty, they will deliberate together with the professional judges on the severity of the sentence to be imposed. In complicated cases, in which points of law and judicial evidence are difficult to interpret, the three professional judges may be present during the jurors' deliberations on the question of guilt and may make their legal advice available to them. Under former legislation, the jury did not have to justify its verdict. Although this provision is also retained in the new bill, it is changed to the extent that jurors will have to indicate the considerations which prompted their decision when they cast their vote. This added provision is designed to make it clear that the jurors were adhering to the law when they cast their vote, and that they did not acquit a defendant because they were of the opinion that his actions were not punishable.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE ON UNIFICATION OF EXCHANGE RATES. During the course of a speech dealing with current problems of Austria's financial and economic policy, Austrian Minister of Finance Dr. Margaretha commented on the revision and unification of the schilling exchange rates (which was extensively reported in the preceding issue of the "Austrian Information" bulletin on October 21, 1950, Vol. III, No. 13). In unifying the exchange rates of the schilling, Dr. Margaretha said, the Austrian Government had acted in the belief that it would have been irresponsible to select a rate of exchange which would have offered transitory advantages to the export economy but would certainly have resulted in still another increase in the cost of imported foodstuffs, raw materials and machinery. It was true that Austria's economy was dependent on exports, but it was equally true that it was also dependent on imports. This fact, the Minister of Finance said, had to be taken into account. "Our export trade abroad is undoubtedly faced with troublesome competitive factors and it must try to adapt itself to these conditions by greater productivity, concentration on items for which there is a foreign market and closest price calculations. The export business could not support large profits and above all no excessive commissions to domestic and foreign middlemen." Dr. Margaretha cautioned against unduly high prices of domestic raw materials used for the production of export goods.

AUSTRIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN SEPTEMBER. The Austrian Central Office of Statistics reports that available figures on Austria's foreign trade volume in September show that imports increased from 5,216,000 hundredweights (1 hundredweight is the equivalent of 50 kilos or 110.23 lbs.) in August to 5,469,000 hundredweights in September, although in value they dropped from 637 million to 614 million schillings. ERP imports for the same month dropped from 526,000 hundredweights to 207,000 hundredweights and, in millions of schillings, from 198 to 84. Exports, on the other hand, increased from 2,676,000 hundredweights in August to 2,810,000 hundredweights in September and from 494 million schillings to 592 million schillings. The result is that the country's negative trade balance was cut from 145 million (August) to 62 million schillings, although it should be pointed out that the value of ERP imports alone decreased by 114 million schillings. Austria's strictly commercial foreign trade (i.e. exclusive of ERP supplies) in the months of August and September showed an active balance for the first time since the war. In August the active balance was 55 million and in September 63 million schillings.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS TO THE U.S. INCREASE. The systematic efforts of Austrian industry to intensify the country's export program are beginning to bear fruit and have led to a notable increase in Austrian exports to the United States during the first half of 1950, when the total value of such exports amounted to 110,836,000 schillings, as compared to 42,032,000 schillings for the first half of 1949 and 54,207,000 schillings for the second half of 1949. The volume of exports, particularly finished goods, was also greater during this period than during the previous two six-month periods. The following industries had a leading share in the increased volume of Austrian exports to the United States: the iron and iron goods industry, the metal and metal goods industry, the machine industry, the paper and paper products industry and the rhinestone industry. Whereas in the

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The total area of land owned by the United States in California is approximately 100,000,000 acres. This land is divided into several categories, including:

- Public Domain Land
- Land Reserved for the United States
- Land Reserved for the State of California
- Land Reserved for the People of California
- Land Reserved for the Indians of California
- Land Reserved for the Fish and Game of California
- Land Reserved for the Forests of California
- Land Reserved for the Parks of California
- Land Reserved for the Monuments of California
- Land Reserved for the Reservations of California
- Land Reserved for the Reclamation of California
- Land Reserved for the Irrigation of California
- Land Reserved for the Mining of California
- Land Reserved for the Agriculture of California
- Land Reserved for the Commerce of California
- Land Reserved for the Industry of California
- Land Reserved for the Education of California
- Land Reserved for the Religion of California
- Land Reserved for the Art of California
- Land Reserved for the Science of California
- Land Reserved for the Literature of California
- Land Reserved for the Music of California
- Land Reserved for the Drama of California
- Land Reserved for the Poetry of California
- Land Reserved for the Painting of California
- Land Reserved for the Sculpture of California
- Land Reserved for the Architecture of California
- Land Reserved for the Engineering of California
- Land Reserved for the Medicine of California
- Land Reserved for the Law of California
- Land Reserved for the Politics of California
- Land Reserved for the Economics of California
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- Land Reserved for the Natural Sciences of California
- Land Reserved for the Social Sciences of California
- Land Reserved for the Humanities of California
- Land Reserved for the Arts of California
- Land Reserved for the Professions of California
- Land Reserved for the Occupations of California
- Land Reserved for the Industries of California
- Land Reserved for the Businesses of California
- Land Reserved for the Services of California
- Land Reserved for the Transportation of California
- Land Reserved for the Communication of California
- Land Reserved for the Information of California
- Land Reserved for the Entertainment of California
- Land Reserved for the Recreation of California
- Land Reserved for the Leisure of California
- Land Reserved for the Culture of California
- Land Reserved for the Education of California
- Land Reserved for the Training of California
- Land Reserved for the Development of California
- Land Reserved for the Improvement of California
- Land Reserved for the Advancement of California
- Land Reserved for the Progress of California
- Land Reserved for the Prosperity of California
- Land Reserved for the Well-being of California
- Land Reserved for the Happiness of California
- Land Reserved for the Peace of California
- Land Reserved for the Unity of California
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- Land Reserved for the Frugality of California
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- Land Reserved for the Creativity of California
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entire year of 1949, only 611,000 schillings' worth of machinery and apparatus had been exported to the U.S. -- mainly electric furnaces and electric motors -- in the first half of 1950 such exports had already reached a value of 1,756,000 schillings. Of this amount, electrical machinery and apparatus, including electric bulbs, accounted for 531,000 schillings. Particularly worthy of note were the important transactions concluded by Austria's paper and paper products industry during the period under consideration. Its exports to the United States considerably exceeded the volume of paper and paper products exported during all of 1949. The tremendous increase in the amount of cellulose sent to the United States -- 26,022 hundredweights (1 hundredweight equals 110.23 lbs.) during the first half of 1950, as compared to 11,746 hundredweights for the second half of 1949 -- reflects the world shortage of this material. But there was also a marked rise in the exports of ordinary printing paper and related paper products (especially cardboard, pasteboard, cards and stationery). Paper exports to the United States increased from 600 hundredweights (1st half of 1949) to 1,842 hundredweights; paper products from 38 to 170 hundredweights. However, the leading item of Austrian export to the U.S. continues to be rhinestones. Exports of this item increased from 354 hundredweights (with a value of 27.5 million schillings) in the first half of 1949 and 398 hundredweights (with a value of 31 million schillings) in the second half of 1949 to 467 hundredweights (with a value of 52 million schillings) for the first half of 1950. The achievements of the textile industry were not uniformly good. Although most branches of the industry did do somewhat better than in the previous year as far as the value of their exports are concerned, the volume of textiles sent to the U.S. remained far behind that which had been exported during the second half of 1949. Large increases were recorded for flax goods, hemp goods and jute goods. Exports of hides and pelts also continue to increase.

It is expected that the volume of exports to the United States can be increased still further during the second half of the year. An indication of this may be found in U.S. import statistics for August, 1950, which reveal that imports from Austria reached the heretofore unequalled total of \$1,407,000. This expansion in the volume of Austrian exports to the U.S. is due primarily to stepped up deliveries of jute goods, wool goods, staple fiber, paper and paper pulp, rhinestones, nails, electrical machinery, books and smokers' supplies. In addition to these standard articles, the U.S. import figures also include a number of smaller items which are based on initial orders. It is probable that these will be followed by larger orders for products that have not yet been exported to the United States.

AUSTRIA IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Representatives of 19 Austrian firms exhibited a variety of Austrian export goods at the Texas International Trade Fair in San Antonio, Texas. In addition to such well known Austrian articles as knitted goods, smokers articles, and ceramics, Texan buyers expressed surprise to find Austria most competitive also in lines heretofore not generally associated with Austria, such as pre-fabricated houses and bicycles. A steady stream of inquiries to the Austrian Trade Delegate, who participated in the Fair's opening on November 3rd, resulted from this first showing of Austrian export goods in Texas.

AUSTRIAN ARTICLES IN U.S. DEMAND. Against severe competition from many European countries Austrian artisan craft has obtained an initial order from U.S. buyers totaling approximately \$5,000.00. Most in demand were cigar and cigarette holders made of amber, ivory, meerschauum and plastics. Some of the smokers articles, which soon will be seen in American retail shops, show combinations of fine metals with ivory and amber.

AUSTRIAN SKI SHOE NOVELTY TO BE IMPORTED. A United States patent will be applied for by an American firm to safeguard American rights on a new Austrian ski-shoe -- the invention of an Innsbruck, Tyrol, shoemaker. The new Austrian ski-shoe, which created a sensation at the past Chicago International Trade Fair, is built with double-strength upper parts, thus insuring ski sportlers against water seeping in from the top. The American firm now introducing the new shoe in this country has signed a contract for 5,000 pairs yearly for six years, according to reports from Austria.

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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION-7

FAMILY HOMES FROM AUSTRIA. Massive wooden block log houses for dwelling purposes are again available for export in Austria, it was announced by the Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States. Careful planning, together with the fact that wood is relatively cheap in Austria, have made the new pre-fabricated Austrian log houses outstanding competitors for the United States market. A large two-story house, consisting of living room, dining room, kitchen, hall and toilet on the ground floor, and three bed rooms, bath, hall and balcony on the upper floor, with a garage shed added, - all of the house and garage knocked down for easy shipment, - can now already be had fob European port for slightly over \$4,000.00; while smaller homes are available from just over \$1,000 on. In addition, the manufacturer stated that in case of larger orders from the United States these prices still can be reduced. Inquiries as to the manufacturers name and address should be sent to the Austrian Trade Delegate, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

AUSTRIAN PAPER EXPORTS INCREASE. During the first seven months of the year, Austria exported a total of 61,475 tons of paper, 25,317 of which consisted of rotary-press paper. Of these paper exports, 14% went to Germany, 12% to India and 11% to Italy. If the sellers' market continues to hold, it is expected that Austria's paper exports in 1950 will reach the 1937 level when 113,633 tons of paper were exported.

FILES FROM AUSTRIA. Files and rasps for industrial purposes are being manufactured in three shifts around the clock by a factory in Upper-Austria, following the long-planned modernization of the plant which was completed recently. The firm, which has manufactured files and rasps for over 100 years, had been handicapped in its modernization efforts by difficulties in obtaining necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of new machinery. In order to avoid further delay, new modern machinery was built in the plant by its own workers. The experience thus gained is now being used in the manufacture, besides files and rasps, of related machinery for the domestic Austrian market.

AUSTRIA NOW PRODUCING NEW TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL. A brick works in Upper Austria is now producing a novel hollow-block brick which is the equivalent in size of 9 common type bricks. Although the new brick is 50% lighter in weight because of its partially hollow construction, its compression or crushing strength corresponds to the standards of ordinary bricks. Specially constructed brick tongs make it possible for masons to carry two bricks at the same time.

AUSTRIA OCCUPIES FIRST POSITION IN TRIESTE'S TRANSIT TRADE. Austria's share of Trieste's transit trade volume was the largest of any country during the first seven months of this year. Of Trieste's total import turnover of 823,275 tons, 692,096 tons went to Austria. Czechoslovakia occupied second place with 30,957 tons of freight received via Trieste. Of the total 513,768 tons of merchandise exported via Trieste during this same period, 405,930 tons came from Austria and 53,991 tons from Czechoslovakia.

AUSTRIAN QUALITY GOODS RATING ESTABLISHED. An "Industrial Association for the Promotion of Austrian Quality Products" was established in 1947 to promote the production of high quality finished goods in Austria. The association is composed of representatives of those economic groups concerned with the problem and one of its principal functions is to rate Austrian quality workmanship. Recently the association has begun to issue quality brand ratings for finished goods that are of particularly fine quality. Ratings are granted only after a very strict selection and a most careful check of quality brands. The so-called "Warenzeichenmarke" (trade-mark brand) designation is given only to those firms whose products are superior to the average level of quality. The "Oesterreichische Qualitaetsmarke" (Austrian quality brand) is conferred only upon the product and not the manufacturer. This latter designation is granted only to really first-rate products of highest quality which can pass the rigid tests of special consumers research organizations. The products so designated are checked annually to make sure that their level of high quality is maintained.

NEW AUSTRIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHING SOLVENT. Fires of the most dangerous kind, such as burning celluloid, phosphorus and similar inflammable

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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION-8

materials, including liquids, can now easily be extinguished with a new solvent recently developed by an Austrian chemist. Tests were made by lighting liquid phosphorus with oxygen added -- a fire that was extinguished within 2 1/2 minutes by the new process. One of the many advantages of the new Austrian fire extinguisher is that it does not affect metal surfaces and, in addition, can be stored practically indefinitely.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF "CARE" HONORED. In the name of the Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Franz Matsch, the Austrian Consul General in New York, on October 17 presented Mr. Paul C. French, Executive Director of CARE, with the Medal of Honor of the City of Vienna, as well as with the accompanying citation. He conveyed to him the deep-felt thanks of the City of Vienna for his innumerable charitable activities.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER SCHROEDINGER INVITED TO TEACH AT INNSBRUCK. Professor Erwin Schroedinger, a native Austrian who received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1933 for his discovery of the atomic theory of wave mechanics and has been active for the past few years at the University of Dublin, has been invited to the University of Innsbruck as guest professor for the 1950-51 winter semester.

ICE AGE AXHEAD FOUND IN AUSTRIA. A bone axhead which may be the oldest tool in the world has been found by Dr. Maria Mottl, Austrian archaeologist. Dr. Mottl told the Austrian federal cave commission the discovery was made in Repolust Cave north of Graz, Austria, in a layer of earth. He estimated it to be 130,000 years old. The axhead had a conical hole through it and had evidently been bound to a stick or shaft. If its age were correct the head would belong to the period between the last & the next to last Ice Age and denote a much higher level of human development at that time than had been suspected. Dr. Mottl has been working on the excavation of the Repolust Cave for 16 years.

SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES. The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, which has been meeting in Leopoldskron Castle near Salzburg for the past three years, will offer six different courses during the first eight months of 1951. These will be devoted to a comprehensive study of the manifold trends in American cultural and intellectual life. In January there will be a course on American literature. Professor Henry A. Myers of Cornell University will give two seminars, one on Walt Whitman and the other on the "Problems of Democratic Philosophy". Prof. Claude M. Simpson, Jr., of Ohio State University will conduct courses on modern American poetry and seminars on Mark Twain and Henry James, while Prof. Richard W.B. Lewis of Bennington College will concentrate on American literary criticism. These courses will be open to literary critics, writers and advanced students majoring in American literature.

The subject of the February courses at Leopoldskron will be "International Politics." Participants in this course will be selected by the foreign offices of European countries and will work under the direction of Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau of the University of Chicago and Prof. Graham H. Stewart of Stanford University. The four-week courses in March and April will be devoted to "Social and Political Developments in America". Prof. John D. Hicks, Professor of History at the University of California and Guest Professor for American Institutions at Cambridge University, will lecture on the "History of the United States in the Past 30 Years." Charles S. Snyder of Duke University will conduct a course on "Sectionalism and Nationalism in the United States." A course on "Contemporary Economic Theory and Practice in America" is scheduled for May, while the June course will deal with "American Progress in the Fields of Sociology, Cultural Anthropology, and Social and Clinical Psychology."

Students interested in attending these courses and seminars may write direct to the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Schloss Leopoldskron, Austria.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION AS THE TURNTABLE OF EUROPE'S RAIL SYSTEM. Austria's commanding position and significance as a hub of the international transportation system was again clearly apparent during the Timetable Conference of European Railroads which met in Amsterdam last month.

No less than 56 of the 237 proposals submitted to the conference originated with the Austrian delegation. The major event of the conference was the establishment of the so-called "Tauern Express". This new line will link the Scandinavian countries as well as the Netherlands, Belgium, the Ruhr area, and Central and Southern Germany with Salzburg, Bad Gastein and the Woerthersee. It will also connect with the Simplon-Orient Express via Villach and Laibach. The new express line represents a considerably shorter route from Northern and North-Western Europe to Southern Europe, inasmuch as it avoids the detour via Paris. The Tauern Express will have direct through cars from Ostend, Amsterdam and Hamburg to Klagenfurt, as well as from Ostend and Dortmund to Belgrade. In the other direction, through cars from Trieste and Venice will be added to the Express between Villach and Munich. By unanimous decision, the conference entrusted the management of the new international express line to the Austrian Federal Railways. Another important result of the Amsterdam Conference was the shortening of travel time on international runs in Austrian territory. In the future, the Arlberg Express will cut its running time on the Vienna-Paris stretch by one hour, with approximately the same time reduction on the Salzburg-Paris run of the Orient Express. The Ostend Express will also reduce its time schedule by some 40 to 50 minutes. Express trains between Austria and Switzerland have reduced their travel time by 1 to 3 hours, in both directions. Railroad traffic to the south has also been improved. Thus, the Vienna-Rome run is being shortened by an hour and twenty minutes, and the Rome-Vienna run by 50 minutes.

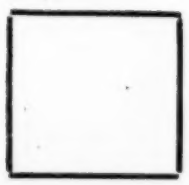
WINTER SPORT HOTELS IN THE TYROL WILL NOT INCREASE THEIR RATES. The Association of Hotelmen and Innkeepers of Tyrol has decided not to increase their rates for hotel and boarding house accommodations which they already communicated to international travel agencies for the 1950-51 winter season, in spite of the greater operating costs brought about by the 4th Wage-and-Price Agreement which went into effect after the winter schedule of rates had been drawn up.

1951 INTERNATIONAL BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE TO BE HELD IN AUSTRIA. The 7th International Boy Scout Jamboree will be opened at Bad Ischl, Upper Austria (U.S. Zone) on April 3, 1951. For ten days some 15,000 boy scouts from all parts of the world, including 3,000 to 4,000 Austrians, will live in a camp of more than 3,000 tents. After the jamboree, many boy scouts from abroad will stay on as guests of Austrian families. A special program of excursions is being mapped out and the boy scouts will be provided with bus and other transportation facilities to enable them to tour the surrounding countryside and enjoy the scenic beauties of the Salzkammergut.

WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The Austrian Table Tennis Association has been entrusted with the organization of the 1951 World Table Tennis Championships which will be held in Vienna from May 2nd to the 11th in the Main Hall of the Concert House where additional seating arrangements will be made to accommodate 2,500 spectators. Invitations have been sent to 45 countries, and some 200 to 300 competitors are expected to participate.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM PLAYS HUNGARY AND DENMARK. On October 29 Austria's National Soccer Team was bested by Hungary's top eleven 4 to 3 in a game where the decision was in doubt throughout. Austria's all-star team couldn't overtake Hungary's half-time lead of 2 to 1. On the same day, the Austrian B team won a 3 to 0 victory over the Hungarian B team in Vienna. The half-time score was 1 to 0. Austria's C team beat the Luxemburg National Team 2 to 1 after leading 1 to 0 at the half-way mark. On November 5 the Danish National Team yielded to Austria's top eleven 5 to 1 at the Vienna Stadium. The Austrians had a comfortable 4 to 1 lead at half time.

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